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The Cornell Countryman



Home Economics

Volume XXXV

DECEMBER, 1937

Number 3

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Whatever our business, we must exercise good judgment if we are to be successful. The better our judgment, the greater our chances for success, and a person's judgment is no better than his information. It follows, then, that we must have facts, not just a jumbled collection but assorted and related facts, as the background on which to make decisions.

This is especially true of farming in spite of the weather. There is nothing mysterious about why some farms pay better than others. Of course, the best laid plans may occasionally go wrong, but over a period of years on the better-paying farms someone is making wise decisions about how those farms are run.

This is not news to most farmers. What present-day farmers want to know is where they can get the most reliable information. For the past seventeen years thousands of New York farmers have found the answer in the Cornell Farm Study Courses.

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Lets Make Our Christmas Wreaths

By Marjorie Bornholz '39

MERRY Christmas—Happy New Year" is an age old greeting, yet it never seems trite nor loses its emotional appeal for all its years of repetition. Candles on the trees have been replaced by colored electric lights, cornucopias of old fashioned candies have given place to bright ribbon candy and candy canes. These are but minor changes, and the bustle of Christmas shopping, wrapping of mysterious gifts, preparation for an elaborate holiday dinner, not to mention the expectation of good St. Nick still captivate us.

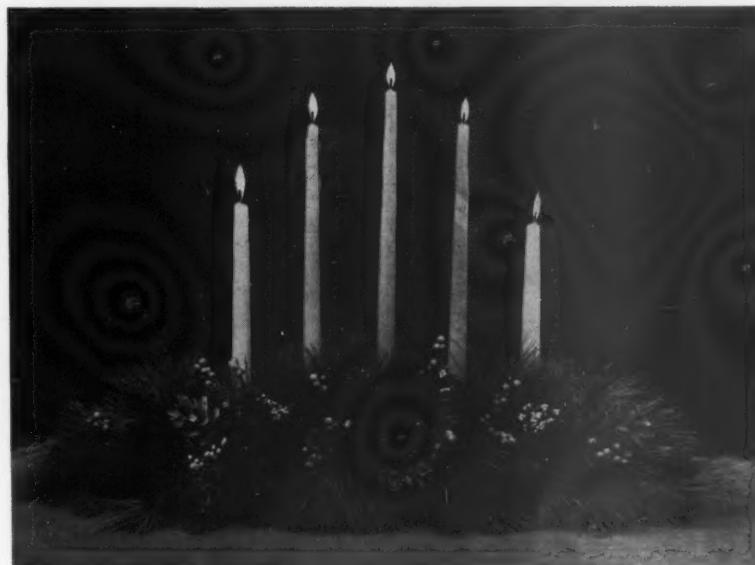
There is something about Christmas which accelerates all of our senses and stirs our emotions to the depths, something that makes us feel that at one time in the year, at least, there is "peace on earth, good will to men." Some of our happiest memories are linked with this festivity and especially with trimming the tree and making garlands and wreaths of evergreens.

MANY homes are brightened by flowers and artistic arrangement of other plant material.

Suppose we are going to decorate a home for the holidays. What are our main considerations?

First, we consider what materials are available. If you live in the country, take inventory of the wood lot evergreens—pine, hemlock, fir, laurel, ground pine. Hemlock is not good for indoor decoration as it drops its needles in warm rooms, but there is nothing prettier for an out-door wreath or garland. Besides the green stuff, you will find a wealth of other ornamental material in the country. There may be the silver-gray bay berries, or the bright red "Christmas berry" or black alder, probably there will be the orange bitter-sweet, pine and other cones, seed heads of poppies, teasel, milkweed. If you live in the city your choice is limited to the materials which you may purchase at the florist's or perhaps at some roadside stand in the suburbs. Boxwood is expensive but makes beautiful wreaths which last well. English ivy may be used, or there are always the old favorites laurel, holly, and mistletoe. The Della Robbia wreath, or garland, uses fruit for trimming.

THE second step after listing your available material is to decide what places are to be decorated. Too much trimming is poor taste whether it is on a hat or in a living room.



EVERGREEN CENTER PIECE FOR TABLE

Courtesy College of Agriculture

Mantlepieces afford an ideal spot for decoration as well as windows and doorways. If you have a mantle piece, use that as your center of interest in the room and make all other decorations subordinate.

Third, after deciding where, decide what materials may be used. Have your decorations harmonize with the rest of your room. Bright red bows may clash with other reds or orange in your furnishings so substitute a gold or silver bow or make a wreath which does not require a bow to finish. Be mindful of the shape and size of the space to be decorated. Don't put a wreath suitable for a large store window in the smaller windows of your home. Consider table decorations. A Christmas dinner looks much more festive with a well made centerpiece.

FOURTH, after deciding on what you want to make and what you have to make it of, is the actual task of making the pieces. You will need some No. 9 wire for frames, a spool of No. 22 wire or strong twine for winding, and your plant materials. Wreaths are usually made on frames of the No. 9 wire, about 10 to 15 inches in diameter. The ends of the wire may be bent and hooked together, then pressed flat. For a medium sized wreath sprays of green should be cut 4 to 6 inches long. The green is bound onto the frame with the No. 22 wire. First the wire is fastened se-

curely to the frame so that it will not slip, then two or three sprays are held against the frame close to the point of attachment and bound firmly. Always pull the binder tight so that the twigs will not slip out. Another spray is then added and bound, continuing until the frame is covered. If both sides are to be visible turn the frame over and cover the opposite side in the same way. When the place is reached where the two ends are to be joined the first sprays that were put in place are held back while the last are added. Securely fasten the binder to the frame so that it will not become unwound. Leave a length of wire for hanging.

FI FTH, you are now ready to add the trimmings. These may be bows, cones, berries, or fruit. When a bow is used the ribbon is looped in the fingers to look like a bow and then is fastened with wire. Short stems of berries may be bound together with wire to a tooth pick, and this is then thrust under the binder wire of the wreath.

The final step, after making and enjoying your festive creations, is to take them down when the holidays are past. Nothing seems more neglected than the home which still has Christmas decorations in the window when crocuses are blooming on the lawn. Two weeks is usually the limit, not only of timeliness, but also of beauty.

I Dare You

By Charles H. Riley '38

Idare you," challenged Mr. William H. Danforth, "to be your own self, at your very best, all the time." The 1937 Danforth Fellowship group accepted that dare and will long strive to carry it through.

I dare you, member of the class of 1939, to make yourself the selection of this Agricultural College at Cornell to be the guest of Mr. Danforth and the Purina Feed Mills for a glorious four weeks next summer. Here's how it can be done.

In the late spring of each year an outstanding junior of each of the State Colleges of Agriculture in the United States is selected to represent his state as holder of this fellowship. This student must hold a worthy record in scholarship, athletics, social interests, and moral character. His reward will be one of the best educational opportunities offered to any college student. The first two weeks of the fellowship will be spent in St. Louis, Mo. as guest of the Purina Ralston Feed Company. The last two weeks will be spent on the shores of Lake Michigan at the American Youth Foundation camp. It is here at the camp that the delegates meet and get acquainted with Mr. Danforth.

The 1937 holders of the fellowship converged on St. Louis from thirty-six states and Canada, on August 1st. That evening in the lobby of the downtown Y.M.C.A. one could hear a mixture of southern drawls, eastern twangs, and booming western voices. A get-acquainted bull session soon brought forth names, states, and colleges and nicknames such as 'Arky', 'Connecticut Yankee', 'Honest Abe', 'Kansas', and 'Cornell' soon were in use.

THE next morning we all met at the main offices of Purina where we met Mr. Tom Roe, who was to be our guardian during our stay at St. Louis. Mr. Roe welcomed us and made us feel right at home in the large five story office building. After a brief period for organization and a group picture we loaded in a chartered bus and headed for the Purina Experimental Farm.

Our first afternoon on the farm was spent in a tour of the different buildings and experiments. Experimentation is divided into three groups—poultry, dairy, and fattening animals. Within these groups chickens, turkeys, ducks, pigeons, geese, rabbits, dogs, foxes, pigs, mules, and dairy and beef cattle are fed.

That night we spent together on cots under the 'big top', the big checkerboard Purina tent. The next morning we helped in actual experimentation by feeding, cleaning, weighing, and testing the experimental animals.

Back in St. Louis on the fourth day we began a study of the Purina offices and mills. The history of the organization, from the time Mr. Danforth began taking orders for horse feed up and down the Mississippi river to its present nation-wide business, was presented. The policies and problems of its national business were discussed. The phases of organization, financing, purchasing, research, processing, advertising, marketing, and personal management were all taken up.

AS GUESTS of the city chamber of commerce the 1937 Danforth group was conducted on a sight seeing tour of the highlights of Missouri's largest city. One of the most interest-

us especially welcome by winning his way into our hearts with his great personality.

AT CAMP we joined 260 other boys who were selected from 4-H, FFA, boy scout, and YMCA groups to strive toward a better balance between their mental, moral, physical, and social sides. The program of the whole camp was organized to help reach this goal.

The days at the camp are so crammed full with scheduled activities that it is hard to get time to write a card home. Will you come with me for a day on the sand dunes of Minwanca?

At 6:45 the clanging farm bell brings 300 sleepy fellows to their feet. They are not sleepy long, however, for they immediately grab a towel and race to the flag pole for flag raising ceremonies. This over there is a mad scramble for the beach as the fellows line up for setting up exercises and a quick dip into icy Lake Michigan. Back in their tents the campers dress for the day—usually only shorts or a swim suit—and begin daily housecleaning. Another clang of the bell signals for quiet as they begin a 15-minute period of morning meditation. This over, the welcome call to breakfast sounds.

THE rest of the morning and a part of the afternoon are spent in camp classes. The last class is over by three and the rest of the afternoon remains for recreation. Tennis, soccer, fencing, softball, handball, swimming, badminton, ping-pong, and tobogganing on the sand dunes provide a variety of play for every camper.

After dinner we all walk quietly up the side of Vesper Dune for evening vespers, with the red sun sinking in Lake Michigan.

All too soon the last song fades into the quiet darkness and we walk down the slope to an evening of varied entertainment, barn dance, rodeo, or flashlight relay race. Taps sound the end of a busy day and within a few minutes every camper is in deep sleep.

Can you imagine with what regret we came to the last day at Camp Minwanca? Promises to write and even plans to meet again could not keep the lumps from our throats as we said 'so-long.' This month of fellowship had made the dare to be somebody grow in us until we were determined to live and do.



w.k.s.

Career At Cornell

As told to C. H. Freeman '39

PROFESSOR George W. Cavanaugh is the retiring head of the Agricultural Chemistry Department. Professor Cavanaugh is leaving his work at the end of this term after serving 38 years on the staff of Cornell University. His keen sense of humor, his ability to clearly and patiently explain every detail of his subject matter, and his marvelous story telling ability will be missed in the classroom on the "Hill," but the impression he has made on generations of Cornell undergraduates will stay with them till they are gathered to their forefathers.

Professor Cavanaugh was born in Watertown, New York and graduated from Watertown High School in 1888. Upon graduation from high school he taught for a year in a country school in Rutland, a little town near Watertown.

When asked why he chose to come to Cornell he said that the main reason was that he was awarded a State scholarship without which he would not have been able to continue his studies. A second reason was that a close friend who had studied at Cornell for a year returned while Professor Cavanaugh was still teaching school and after an all night "bull session" succeeded in convincing him that he ought to come.

At the time he entered in 1889 it was a far different institution from the present. There was no agricultural campus and a barn stood where Comstock Hall now stands. There was a miniature dairy building at the north east corner of Bailey Hall and an Insectary stood on the site of the present Baker Laboratory. All the offices of the Agricultural College were in four or five rooms on the second floor of Morrill Hall over the present Registrar's office. This, together with a few greenhouses that stood where the Drill Hall now stands, were the entire agricultural layout.

At that time there were only 1100-1200 students in the entire University. But, according to Professor Cavanaugh, what they lacked in numbers they made up in spirit. This is shown by the remark of an old grad "Well do I remember the year we had our freshman-sophomore rush on the stairs in Morrill Hall". That was quite a bit different from the freshman-sophomore rushes last year or the year before.

Professor Cavanaugh's story telling

ability is at its best when he is relating incidents that took place in his undergraduate days. One involved a march of the entire student body on a cider mill in Forest Home one night in the fall. It seems that on the way home after one of these raids the boys decided to appropriate some Jack-O-Lanterns that were setting on the balcony over the entrance to Sage. A ladder was procured and one of the lads, we call him Jack, climbed up to the balcony. While he was busily engaged in getting the pumpkin the ladder disappeared with the result that he was left stranded. Jack didn't fall down and break his crown but he was seen no more at Cornell.

In those days class spirit flamed higher than it does now. Freshman

Agriculture. These lectures consisted state in which the problems of the of one night stands throughout the farmer were discussed. Professor Cavanaugh lectured on chemistry and its relation to agriculture. He was an excellent lecturer and helped to bring chemistry to practical use on the farm.

During the year 1889-90, Franklin Hall, now occupied by the department of electrical engineering, housed the departments of chemistry and physics. Professor E. L. Nichols was giving the lectures in physics on the first floor of Franklin Hall. Professor Caldwell was head of the work in chemistry which occupied the upper floors. The present carpenter and paint shop at the rear of Franklin Hall was then a one story building where laboratory work in elementary chemistry was given.

The present site of Morse Hall was then a lawn, on which the boys played impromptu games of baseball after labs. When more important games were held, as between the sophomores and freshmen, they were usually played in the neighborhood of the present Thurston Avenue Apartments. Passage across Fall Creek then as now was via the "swing bridge". A farm house and barns were the only buildings north of Fall Creek, where there are now women's dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses and the village of Cayuga Heights.

During his junior year, Professor Cavanaugh was made assistant chemist in the experiment station. The laboratory for the work was in the present Morse Hall, which was built during his sophomore year. He worked six or seven years in the experiment station, doing chemical work for its various divisions.

It was during this time that Professor I. P. Roberts became interested in the possibility of growing sugar beets in New York State. It was hoped that if they could be successfully produced, another important industry would grow up in the state. Co-operative experiments with growers in most of the counties were carried out for two years. About 1500 samples of beets, each sample consisting of five beets, were analyzed during those two years. The analyses had to be made during fall and early winter. Shortly after that sugar factories were erected successively at Rome, Binghamton, and Lyons.

(Please turn to page 31)



and sophomore class officers were often forced to leave town a week or two in advance of their respective banquets to avoid capture. He tells of a very formally dressed group of sophomores who were on their way to their banquet which was being secretly held out of town. Just as they were about to board the train they were attacked by the freshman class carrying as weapons cheesecloths filled with lampblack. The rest of the story may well be left to the readers imagination.

In 1903 he was made assistant professor of agricultural chemistry. It was during those early days that he spent one month out of each year, which incidentally was his vacation, stumping the state with Professor's James E. Rice, H. H. Wing and others lecturing for the Farmers' Institute. They were the pioneers of the present extension service of the College of

A Growing Profession

By Betty Latham '38

HOME economics is a relatively new profession that has grown by leaps and bounds since its meager beginning. It obtained its start by stressing the application to the business of managing a home, of the newer physical sciences such as chemistry and physics. Among the various stages it has passed through are the cooking and sewing epoch in which the aim was to bring a higher degree of efficiency to the household management and thereby adapt the home budget to the concept of the pain and scarcity economy. Later budget-making and elementary book-keeping were introduced. Finding an aesthetic impulse leading toward home beautification, an effort was made to interest people in the home as a counter-attraction to industrialization and urbanization.

The next emphasis was on health of the family, child training and the development of family life.

Many agencies contributed to the development of home economics, but not so effectively as land grant colleges. First to recognize the need for scientific basis, agriculture and home economics deals with the primal necessities of human beings. This practical age recognizes the necessity of sound material and physical media for expression of economic and aesthetic ideas. The final outcome means better citizens.

ACERTAIN stigma has attached itself to home economics because of the association in the West with the agricultural colleges and the East with schools of cookery and sewing. The idea became prevalent that home economics was cooking and house-keeping. Courses now included in the curriculum are hygiene, chemistry of food, applied art, economics, architecture, science and history, sociology and physiology. Home Economics is coming to be recognized as a department in which a student is helped to interpret the facts of science, theories of color, beauty of form in ways that make more efficient the individual life and the results of the work will be seen in cleaner streets, houses better constructed and more beautifully decorated, food better selected and prepared, higher aesthetic and ethical standards.

Among those who were responsible for this remarkable and rapid growth was Martha Van Rennsalaer. She did much to blaze the way for women to become the equals of men and was

constantly on the offensive with a spirit of antagonism when in their presence. Although direct and simple in her speech, tall and mannish of carriage she had a decided personality that impressed every one with whom she came in contact. She was born in New York State of Dutch ancestry, but would not reveal her age and her birth date does not appear in Who's Who. In 1884, she graduated from Chamberlain Institute and taught ten years in the public schools of western New York. During her life she was on the executive staff of the United States food administration, home-making editor for the *Delineator*

and in 1912 Comstock Hall became the new Home Economics building. In 1925 the Department outgrew the college of Agriculture and was made into a separate college. When this happened, Miss Van Rennsalaer started plans and worked with the Legislature for a new building and lived long enough to see the corner stone of this new building laid in 1932.

The future for Home Economics looks rosy, for it is coming into its own and is being recognized for its true merit. The home economics specialist must become a real economist. A housing movement is on foot, and home economics people are taking an active part in financing and teaching the functional and modern architecture. Worthy use of leisure is being taught and a fresh orientation of American art is being given. Adult education has become more wide spread and through home economics, people are receiving some degree of social and economic security. Home economics specialists look toward the future primarily with a concern for the problem of adjusting family life to the machine age and are studying family life from the point of view of social change.



magazine, and assistant director of the White House Conference of child health and protection. Because of her work with the American Relief Commission in Belgium during the World War, she was decorated Chevalier of the Order of the Crown. In 1923 she was chosen one of the twelve greatest women of the United States. Our college was very fortunate in having so great a woman as its founder—one who excelled in leadership, teaching, directing and organization.

THE New York State College of Home Economics had its beginning in the publication of popular bulletins for homemakers under the extension service of the then Department of Agriculture. Miss Van Rennsalaer came to Cornell at that time to carry on the experiment. Her office was in Morrill Hall. In 1907, a department of Home Economics was established in the College of Agriculture with one attic laboratory, two offices and a hall space on the fourth floor of Roberts Hall. At this time, Miss Rose came to be Miss Van Rennsalaer's assistant and the two were the staff for the Home Economics Department. As time went on the demand for such a course caused the department to outgrow its quarters

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Opens Competition

The Cornell Countryman opened its annual fall competition on Tuesday, November 2, for membership on the editorial and business boards, leading to positions of editor and business manager in the senior year.

The following entered the editorial competition: George Abraham, Marjorie Bornholz, Warren Burger, and Edith Rogers of the class of '39; Betty J. Banes, Arthur Durfee, Ann Fussek, Sue Getman, Eugene Gerberg, Doris Van Alstyne, John Van Orken, and Daniel S. Ziff of the Class of '40; Nicholas Drahos, John R. Eastman, Phillips Freeman, Joseph Hilzer, and Alice Marian Williams of the class of '41.

Those entering the business competition are: Robert J. Bear, C. William Ostasheski, and Ellen M. Saxe of the class of '40; Bernard Berglin, Richard Conway, Blake Dodge, George Glushanok, and Paul Merz of the class of '41.

Ho-Nun-De-Kah Smoker

At the regular meeting of the Ho-Nun-De-Kah, honorary agricultural society, plans were made for a smoker to which all members of Helios and Hebsa, earlier agricultural societies, will be invited.

Committee reports show that the club's plan for helping undergraduates who are failing in some of their college work is fast taking form. These men include many who are busy with sports and with outside work as well.

Mose Quinn, freshman football coach, gave a short discussion of football, including two reels of moving pictures, of the varsity Penn State and Columbia games.

Career At Cornell

(Continued from page 29)

Each continued to manufacture sugar, often as much as fifty to sixty tons a day for three or four years. Beets satisfactory for sugar production can be grown in New York to this day, but economic conditions were unfavorable, and the plants closed.

In 1909 he was promoted to the position of professor of chemistry and its relation to agriculture, and in 1924 professor of agricultural chemistry. It was in the winter of 1916 that a fire of mysterious and unex-

Study Electric Fence

Mr. Sidney Krasik of the Physics department, under the direction of Professor Riley of the Agricultural Engineering department, is running some experiments to clear up the difficulties in the operation of electric fences. They have put up five one mile loops of various types of fencing under different conditions near the CCC camp southeast of here; they are using both smooth and barbed wire, varying the height from 18 to 30 inches, and are mowing the grass under some of the wires and letting it grow under others. The one-mile loops are so connected that, by throwing the proper switch, any number of them may be operated together or singly and their operation recorded by watching the instruments hooked to the wire. Among other things, this is an attempt to explain why the voltage on a short stretch of fence will rest at 500 and then jump to 1500 when the current is turned on to a long stretch.

Registration Increases

Registration in the College of Agriculture shows a great increase over that of recent years. The total for regular, two year, and special students is 1469. Total registrations for the year '36-'37 for these groups was 1363.

Figures for the College of Home Economics for the Fall term are 445 as compared with 417 for the year '36-'37. Likewise, the number of students in the school of Hotel Administration has increased from 241 last year to 263 for this term.

plained origin broke out in Morse Hall on a Sunday afternoon and the building was leveled to the ground. As a result of this fire the chemistry department was forced to split up. Professor Cavanaugh came to Caldwell Hall and stayed there until 1924 when he transferred to his present offices in Baker Laboratory.

He has been interested in practical problems of a research nature. He was the first chemist to work on spray process dried milk and his research assisted in the fundamental patents for this product.

When asked what he planned to do

Soil Testing for Flood Control

If you want to create a really blank expression on some friend's face, ask him who is putting up the new building on the Ag Campus. When he asks you where it is, tell him that it's at the east end of Tower Road; after he recovers sufficiently to ask what it is to be used for, you may explain that it is being built by U. S. Army Engineers and is to be used for soil testing in flood control work.

Although the building is not completed, it already presents many interesting aspects; shelves are lined with bottles containing soil and rock samples, various tests and experiments are now under way, and some of the apparatus is being set up.

Dairy Team Wins \$600 Scholarship

Howard Dissly, John Brereton, and Hezekiah Webster, all of the Class of '38, returned to Cornell October 29 with a \$600 scholarship after having captured sixth place in the annual Student National Contest for the judging of dairy products, out of a field of seventeen competing college teams. The contest was held under the supervision of the American Science Association and the Dairy Industries Exposition at New Orleans, Louisiana. Each of the six highest teams received a \$600 scholarship. The Dairy Department faculty of Cornell will award the Cornell scholarship to the member of the team best qualified to do graduate work in dairying. The only condition is that he must do graduate work in a university other than Cornell. Last year's winner, Albert Tomlinson, is taking graduate work at the University of Wisconsin.

after retirement, he said that he plans to continue research on the relations of some of the rarer elements to nutrition. His one regret is that he is afraid the students won't come to see him after he retires. He prizes his contacts with the students and this feeling is returned by those who know him.

Professor Cavanaugh, we, the undergraduates, extend to you our sincere wishes for many more years of happy and useful life; and we hope that we may mold our lives in the pattern of service and helpfulness to our fellow man that you have set up for us.

Cornell Fourth in Poultry Contest

The poultry team of the New York College of Agriculture finished fourth with a total of 2890 points in the 20th Annual Eastern Industries Exposition, New York City, November 5. Top position went to North Carolina, with a total of 3008 points out of a possible 3600, followed by Connecticut, and Virginia. The contest was a competition between eight teams of three members each, judging eight classes of birds and taking a written examination on "The American Standard of Perfection."

High man in the contest was Pierce of North Carolina with 1062 points out of a possible 1200. He received a silver loving cup, five dollars in cash, and a gold medal.

Other contestants who took top honors were: Raddick, of New Jersey, second with 1028 points, Alexander of North Carolina, third, Compton of V.P.I., fourth, and Silverman of Cornell, fifth.

Farm Study Course Popular

Mr. George Butts, Supervisor of Farm Study Courses, states that present enrollment in these courses is 802. From now on throughout the winter months the number will gradually increase, if past records are any indication, reaching its peak sometime in April with approximately 2,400 students. The largest enrollment is usually in farm management and poultry courses.

Colchicine Makes Giant Plants

Research work done at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, by Doctors Ruttle and Nebel has produced several giant marigolds, snapdragons and petunias by the use of a drug. The scientists used a drug known as colchicine. This has been used as a remedy for gout since the middle ages; however, it has not been used by plant breeders in this country, prior to 1937.

The drug is highly toxic and when applied properly, may cause cells to lose the power of forming walls between dividing nuclei. This may result in a formation of a single cell which contains two or more nuclei. This formation is known as a polyploid, an unusual condition in which a cell has more chromosome sets than normal.

In growing ornamental trees and shrubs, where size is a feature, polyploidy is highly desirable. Further work with this drug may be done with potatoes, apples, and grapes.

The Cornell Countryman

New Insectary Goes Up

The Entomology Department is going to have a new insectary and two new greenhouses to replace the old ones at the east end of Home Economics. The new buildings are to be constructed near the Vegetable Greenhouses east of Judd Falls Road. Work on the insectary will probably continue this fall, since the excavations have already been started. But the greenhouses will not be started before spring.

Gordon Strite New Kermis Head

At a meeting held in the North Room of Willard Straight Hall on November 12 the president of Kermis elected for the year 1937-38, Treman Smith '38, resigned. His reason for so doing was that his work as manager of a farm did not give him time to carry out his duties as president. Gordon Strite '38 was unanimously elected to take his place.

Kermis now has its annual fall productions, consisting of three one act plays, in rehearsal, to be presented November 23.

Sayings by Professors

The evaporated apple business is shrinking rapidly.

Ag-Domecon Stages Potato Race

There were a good many sore spots on the campus the morning after the Ag-Domecon roller skating party, but everyone voted the party a success in spite of the bumps.

The winners of the potato race were declared champs of the University and were presented with suitable cups. The cups consisted of engraved paper cones filled to the brim with potato chips. Jim White and Ceylon Snider presented the trophies. Apples were given to the winners of second place—a bushel more or less.

Agr. Magazines

Confer in Chicago

Delegates from more than twelve agricultural college magazines in the United States met at the La Salle Hotel in Chicago, November 26 and 27, to discuss mutual problems of editorial, advertising, and circulation departments. Delegates from Cornell were the editor of the Countryman, J. T. Kangas, and the business manager, Milton Merz. On Saturday afternoon, the delegates attended the International Livestock Show in the Chicago stockyards.

December, 1937

J. N. Darling Talks On Conservation

Mr. J. N. Darling, former chief of the U. S. Biological Survey, well known cartoonist, and leader in the Conservation Movement, gave an audience of faculty and students something to think about concerning the appalling exploitation of natural resources in an address entitled "Conservation vs. Conversation" in Baker Laboratory, November 5.

"Conservation," he said, "Stirs up great interest one day, and dies out the next. To use an old saying, it comes in like a lion with the hydrophobia and goes out like a lamb with the hookworm."

In the speech, he discussed examples of the harmful results of abuse of land, water, and vegetation. In his opinion, America, one of the richest countries in the world in regard to resources, holds the speed record for destruction.

Cornell Speakers at Federation Meeting

Many men and women from the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics spoke at the twenty-second Annual Meeting of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, the Federation of Home Bureaus, and the 4-H Extension Federation held at Hotel Onondaga, Syracuse, N. Y., November 10 and 11.

C. E. Ladd, dean of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, spoke on "An Agricultural Policy for New York State"; L. D. Kelsey, assistant county agent leader of the Farm Bureau, spoke on "Formation of the Soil Conservation Districts"; and G. F. Warren, professor of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management gave a talk on "The Economic Outlook."

Among those attending the 4-H Federation Meeting from Cornell were W. J. Wright, professor of Extension and state leader of the Junior Extension, and Miss Dorothy DeLany, F. E. Heinzelman, and Albert Hoefer, assistant state leaders of Junior Extension. Miss Delany spoke on "4-H as seen from the 4-H Club Office."

Short Course Students Register

On November 3, 95 students registered for the Cornell Winter Short Courses. General farming is, as always, the most popular of the courses with dairying second in favor. Many students enrolling in the short courses are graduate students of Cornell or other Colleges, who find it necessary to obtain up-to-date information in their fields of work.

Fashion -- Career For Women

By Betty Latham '38

FASHION is one particular field to which women bring an almost natural equipment. The woman who seeks a means of self-expression and who has creative power can find a very satisfying and remunerative profession in dress designing. Women have always worked in the textile field and can claim a large part in the development of civilization through their work in primitive carding, spinning, and weaving. Women have followed the occupation into the commercial field in wage earning positions and succeed well in it. One does, however, need the qualities of a pioneer—namely enthusiasm, willingness to work on new problems, ability to grasp opportunities and great persistence.

Textile jobs are almost as numerous as the threads in a piece of cloth. There is always the teaching side offering opportunities for those interested in teaching from kindergarten through high school, college and normal school. Chemistry and microscopy have become more closely connected with textile economics and art departments are teaching textile and

costume design. A field of textile instruction is developing in department stores for training salespeople, buyers and managers. Textile-testing laboratories are being opened in many department stores and mail-order houses, and college women trained in textile chemistry, are being called to this service. Salaries in these positions are good.

TO BE successful at dress designing, one must possess not only creative ability but that definite quality called style sense. Without this feeling, the sense of beauty is not sufficient equipment for such a career. Aside from this, a designer must be able to put her ideas into realities, to overcome technical difficulties, and to make necessary commercial compromises.

Ability to create is inborn, but a facility for embodying ideas in concrete form is acquired only by years of study, practical work, infinite patience and an unswerving devotion to one's goal.

One who chooses this career should have a good general education and should be able, not only to observe

and analyze present-day life in its relation to fashion, but also to follow the development of other arts, free and applied, for the benefit of her work.

ONE of the most instructive and stimulating ways of preparing for one's career, or of advancing, is to watch fashions, by visiting places of fashionable interest, where good clothes are worn, and worn on the occasions for which they were intended.

In costume designing it is necessary to start at the bottom of the ladder, by doing practical work in some establishment where fashions are created and executed, in order to acquire the technique to interpret ideas in terms of cloth.

In this endeavor, as in other arts—fine and applied—the more closely linked a person's work is to her personality the more forceful and convincing she will be to the particular public to which she addresses herself. And the more sincere her purpose, the more capable she will prove herself for leadership.



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Home-Ec Doings

From
Van Rensselaer
Hall

December, 1937

Merrill-Palmer Head

Speaks at Cornell

Miss Mary E. Sweeny, assistant director of Merrill-Palmer School, Detroit, was the main speaker Wednesday at the Foods and Nutritional Conference held November 3, 1937 at Cornell University. This conference planned for Home Demonstration Agents and other health workers in this state, was the first of its kind.

The aim of the conference was to present the latest food-nutritional research and current problems in relations to practical use for family and community living.

The importance of Adult Education was emphasized. The fact was brought out that research should be translated into the vocabulary of the masses. Miss Sweeny said that the conference was the happiest combination of scientific research and practical application for the field that she has ever seen.

Home Economics Club

Foreign students and transfer students were guests of honor at the tea held Thursday afternoon, November 4. We are planning to have a special Thanksgiving tea Thursday afternoon, November 18, from four to five, in the Student Lounge of Martha Van Rensselaer, and we hope to have a Faculty tea some time before Christmas. So much for teas.

We expect, in the near future, to have a dance. It will be held in the Auditorium of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, and the date will be announced before long.

There will be a mass meeting of all students in the College of Home Economics Tuesday evening, December 7, in the Auditorium of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall. Among other things, new principles for Farm and Home Week will be discussed at this meeting.

Household Arts Gallery

The Department of Household Arts of the Home Economics College has recently reopened the art gallery in Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, room 317. This fall, the exhibits are in the field of painting. Recently a group of Chinese drawings and rubbings were on display. This exhibit is the property of the Department of Household Arts and was secured in New York

City through the interest of Mrs. M. L. Ackerman, the interior decorator for Balch and for Myron Taylor Hall. Included in this exhibit were panels of the "Sixteen Lohan". When Buddha was about to die, he entrusted his religions to sixteen great Arhats. These men were to watch over and care for the religious welfare of the lay-believers and generally protect the spiritual interests of Buddhism. Incense is burnt before their images, but generally speaking, they are not worshipped or consulted like the gods and P'usas of the temples.

In the spring the exhibits will be of architecture.

Tuesday, November 16, the Student Sales Room will open, and it will be open every Tuesday and Friday from two to five thereafter. In this Sales Room, which, by the way, is on the first floor of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, you will be able to buy everything from candy to Christmas cards. And it is not only a good place to buy, but also to sell and thereby earn some money, for things are sold on a commission basis there. Last year there was a great variety in the things the girls made for sale—Japanese prints, jewelry, and,—well, just come around and look for yourself.

Miss Julia Coburn, co-director with Madame Tobe of the School for Fashion Careers in Rockefeller Center, New York City, spoke of "Fashion Careers for Women" in the Martha Van Rensselaer Hall Auditorium, November 6. Miss Coburn's talk was the third in a series of talks on "Careers for Women," sponsored by the Home Economics Club.

Miss Coburn has been the fashion editor of the Woman's Home Journal for the past five years. She was the first woman to head the entire publicity department of the LaSalle and Coche store in Toledo, Ohio. In New York City she organized the first fashion bureau of the Hearst newspapers where she created a new type of fashion syndicate.

For three years she has been the vice-president of the Fashion Group, the organization of women who have made successful careers for themselves in the fashion world. She is now personally supervising a course in fashion writing at the School, of which she is executive director.

Color In Vegetables

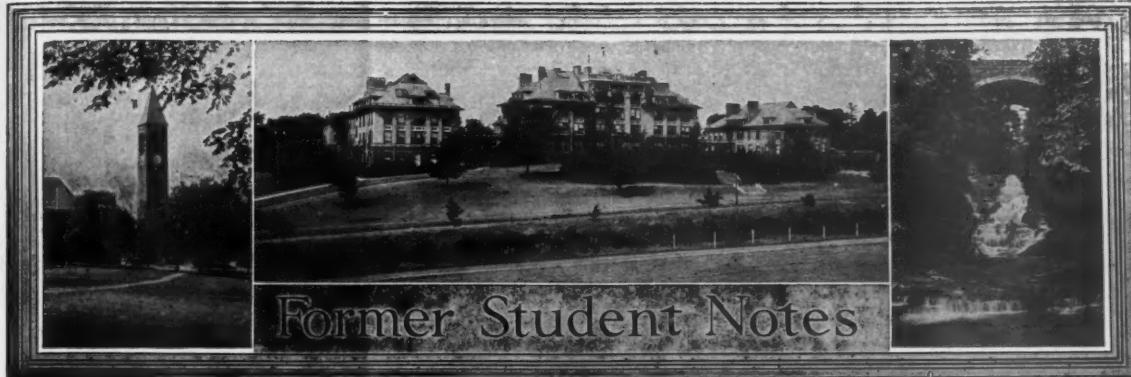
Although we use color in food to add to its aesthetic appeal, it also denotes other factors. To be virile one should have a diet rich in a yellow coloring matter which we call "carotene" and which is one form of the growth-promoting vitamin A. Most leafy vegetables, carrots, beets, snap beans, green peas, and other vegetables contain this nutritive factor.

Recently, studies have been begun by chemists at the State Experiment Station at Geneva on the carotene content of certain vegetables with special reference to the effect on this substance of preserving by quick freezing. The chemists are employing a newly perfected photo-electric or "electric eye" coloimeter by means of which they can measure quickly and accurately the amount of this important yellow substance extracted from different samples of vegetables.

While we are urged to eat more "yellow" vegetables, we are told that spinach has been greatly over-rated. Using rats, babies and adult humans in experiments, scientific workers have found that the calcium is not so well used as that in milk. This seems to be due to the oxalic acid of the spinach, which combines with the calcium from the spinach and other foods, and is excreted.

Spinach has been too frequently used as an example of a green leafy vegetable. Many other greens are good in vitamin A and iron: dandelion, kale, escarole, chard, broccoli, mustard greens, parsley, lamb's quarters, leaf lettuce and collards and turnip tops. Of the greens thus far tested, lettuce, kale, endive, brussels sprouts, dandelion, mustard greens and turnip tops have been found to contain none, or at most, only a trace of oxalic acid. Hence food experts would help vegetable producers by encouraging them to grow a greater variety of greens.

Another criticism of spinach is that not all of its iron content is available for blood-building. Although scientists need more evidence, present knowledge shows that the percentage of total iron available for building blood is generally less for green leafy vegetables than for some other foods, such as whole grain cereals, egg yolk and liver.



Former Student Notes

'19

Furman L. Mulford is with The Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C., and has charge of the fruit and vegetable crops and disease work. He is carrying on an extensive study of the distribution and growth of plants with regards to the regions where they grow most favorably, hoping to contribute valuable material to the field. Mr. Mulford is now making a name for himself directing the landscape of 100,000 homes in the Southern States, which he is doing in connection with better home grounds project.

'12

Silas N. Stimson, of Spencer, New York, and his wife have double cause for celebration. No, it isn't twins; but that is part of it. They have a son, Silas N. Stimson, Jr., born November 1. On top of that November 2 Mr. Stimson was re-elected supervisor in Tioga County by a considerable margin. They say "Stimmie" is now going about passing out cigars by twos.

'13

George W. Lamb is married and the father of two children, a girl seventeen and a boy thirteen. His address is 310 State Street, Springfield, Mass. Though president of the Springfield Bank for Cooperatives, he is still raising vegetables and poultry on his farm in Hubbardsville, N. Y.

'14

Errol S. Birl is now Assistant Director of the Bureau of Farms and Markets of the New York State Department of Agriculture. One of his chief duties is going about the State organizing cooperatives for those farmers who want to band together. While at college Mr. Bird was a member of the varsity crew and a member of the Alpha Zeta fraternity. Mr. Bird has a son at Cornell who is following in his dad's footsteps.

This fall Edith MacArthur became Professor and Director of the Home Economics division of Skidmore College at Saratoga Springs.

'15

George W. Musgrave is a director

of the Soil Conservation program in Washington, D. C.

'20

Herbert Tillotson is owner of the Highland Poultry Farm at King Ferry, N. Y. He has some fine Leghorns and is making good selling baby chicks. He credits the Poultry Short Course for a good start in his business. Mr. Tillotson has two daughters who expect to come to Cornell a few years from now.

'23

Albert S. Muller is a plant pathologist at the agricultural experiment station of the Ministerio de Agricultura, Caracas, Venezuela. He began his duties there May 1, after eight years in Brazil as professor of plant pathology in the Agriculture College of the



State of Minas Gerais.

A. E. Ray is a sales supervisor for the Niagara Hudson. His address is 19 Jenkins Parkway, Hudson, N. Y.

George A. West is living at 120 Elmcroft Road, Rochester and is food and sanitation supervisor for the Health Bureau there. He is also president of the New York State Association of Dairy and Milk Inspectors having been elected at their annual convention in Utica, September 22-24.

'24

David S. Cook and Mrs. Cook are now at home to their friends at 19 Collingsworth Drive, Rochester. This home was recently completed for "Dave" who is now associate manager of the Collins Management Services, a concern booking speakers and dramatic and concert artists for schools, clubs and communities.

'27

Charles E. Truscott is a claim adjustor for the State Insurance Fund of Rochester. He is still single but is glad to meet Cornellians at the

University Club in Rochester every Wednesday noon when the Cornell Club of Rochester meets. His home is 107 Dunsmore Drive, Rochester.

'28

W. S. Salisbury is teaching at Albany State Teachers' College. He is co-author with Prof. Cushman of the Government Dept. of the book "The Constitution the Middle Way," a book designed for social studies in the high school. He also likes to tell you about his son, William Tallmadge, born August 31.

Hermoine Wilcox is now Mrs. L. R. Warn and the proud mother of a son 14 months old. His name is Robert Lester Junior.

'29

Charles F. Doney is now associated with the Brooklyn Botanical Garden, 1000 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn. He lives at 42 Willow Street.

'31

The Home Economics Extension Representative of Bucks County, Penn., is Edna Stephany. She is working through Penn State College and resides at Doylestown, Penn.

'32

Edwin L. Amberg married Margaret Wenk of Chicago, Ill., October 16. He is with the American Hotels Association.

Jane Finney, who is now Mrs. John C. Herbert, announced the birth of a son on October 4, 1936.

On May 15, 1937 Lillian MacGregor married Curtis G. Andrews. Their address is R.F.D. 1, Kirkwood, New York.

Theodore W. Minah married Ernestine Hoskins of Longmeadow, Mass., June 27. Minah resigned at the Hotel Bellevue, Boston, Mass., to take charge of the dining halls at Brown University. He and Mrs. Minah make their home at 110 Waverman Street, Providence, R. I.

Miriam E. Newman is teaching Home Economics in New York City. She obtained her Masters Degree in June 1937 at Teacher's College, Columbia University. In October, 1937, she became Mrs. Elias Godofsky.

"Jim" Rose recently married a Cornellian, Velva Lamb '32. They were married at a double wedding in which Jim's sister also took the marriage vows. Jim is managing a GLF Store in Buffalo.

'33

Elizabeth Lloyd of Rhinebeck and John B. Davenport Jr., of Phoebe, Virginia, were married June 19 in Rhinebeck.

Joseph B. Moore married Jane E. Ross '30 on October 2. He is doing research at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva.

'34

Ruth Creighton is teaching in the New York City Public High Schools.

The Cornell Countryman

December, 1937

Harold Hodge is working for a doctor's degree in Dairy, specializing in Bacteriology.

Alice McIntyre and M. Bernard Weber were married June 27. They live at Bedford but Weber commutes to his work as insurance broker in Boston, Mass.

'35

Stanton S. Allen has resigned his position as County Agricultural Agent in Schuyler County so that he may return home to help on his late father's farm and with other business enterprises at Stuyvesant Falls. He leaves many friends and pleasant memories from his two years work in Schuyler County.

John M. Avery is in the employ of the New England Tape Company, 41 Houghton Street, Hudson, Mass.

George Barns, son of Amos A. Barns '08 has secured a position at the Hotel Rowe, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. John Merchant have a daughter, born August 2, who will answer to the name Betty Jane when she grows up. Johnnie continues to do well as the 4-H club agent in Orange County.

Richard G. Price, who used to do GLF work at Newark Valley, is now occupying the position of assistant advertising manager of the Guernsey Breeder's Journal, at Peterborough, N. H.

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